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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	972640
Center	ONLINE	Date	16/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Naoroji is often referred as the 'Grand Old Man of India' for his pioneering wisdom regarding national identity.

(i) Propagated the cause of India's welfare abroad

- East India Association in London spread the message about India's economic misery in London
- Elected to the English legislature in London and used it to voice India's concerns

(ii) Economic awakening through 'Drain of Wealth' theory

- highlighted exploitation of economy by the British by draining wealth in the form of salaries, pensions, gifts, dividends
- campaigned for Indian economy fuelled by Indian capital and enterprise

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- this helped in national awakening

(III) Gave slogan of 'No taxation without Representation'

- agenda for reform of legislative councils

(IV) Participated in International Socialist Congress and enforced India's early commitment to a welfare based national order

(V) Magazines like Rast Goftar, Voice of India helped in ~~fo~~ mobilising public opinion

(VI) Became President of Indian National Congress multiple times

- In 1905 session, accepted the idea of 'Swaraj' and 'Swadeshi'

(VII) Reform movements in Parsi circle.

Thus Dadabhai Naoroji laid the foundation of nationalist awakening, created the opinion for Indian-led economy and government. It was on this foundation that National Movement grew upon.

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2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Post the failure of Cripps Proposal, Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhi with a fiery ideal of 'Do or Die'

New changes and directional orientation through Quit India Movement :-

(i) Setting up of Parallel government
- Chittu Pandey in Balia, Nana Patil in Satara
- Clear indication of self-rule in a practical manifestation

(ii) Emphasis on British withdrawal and not any legislative or economic reforms
- Accept nothing less than complete Independence

(iii) Establishing underground communication channels. Radio by Usha Mehta and Arena Asaf Ali

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(iv) large number of students gave up studies, lawyers gave up practice, even colonial Bureaucracy ~~to~~ gave moral support to the movement

(v) Muslims kept aloof, post Quit India movement, differences grew and Muslim League fastened its instance upon Separate Pakistan.

(vi) Participation by the people of Princely states

(vii) Active peasants participation

(viii) Women assumed leadership when the Congress leadership was arrested.

Quit India Movement, unlike its predecessors was militant (not violent) in its spirit. Some historians even refer it as <u>August Revolution</u>. It sent signals about clear intentions of Indians that colonial rule was near its end.

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3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new International order. Examine. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War II (WW II) ended in 1945 and the multipolar world transformed into a bipolar world order.

(i) Rise of US and USSR as two poles of power

(ii) Decline of European powers like UK, Germany, France

(iii) Birth of United Nations
→ objective to prevent any future war
→ preserve international peace
→ supported by economic institutions like IMF, World Bank

(iv) Cold War
→ world divided between communist bloc led by USSR and capitalist bloc led by USA
→ mutual ideological and economic rivalry ; world in a state of

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constraint/strain i.e no war but no peace

(v) Military blocs

→ NATO, CENTO, SEATO by US
→ Warsaw Pact, Baghdad Pact by USSR
→ thus world became a stage for militarised poles

(vi) Nuclear Arms race

→ US, USSR built nuclear weapons
→ Post 1970s, disarmament agenda taken up

(vii) Ideology of NAM as a response to bipolar world

(viii) Chain of decolonisation events in Asia, Africa and Latin America

(ix) Economic and reconstruction aid as a tool of foreign diplomacy.

WWII established new world order with new powers. However, the mutual rivalry, militarisation tendencies and spirit of domination continued though in a modified and latent format

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4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration sought to restructure the bilateral relations between India and Pakistan and shield the region from international interference.

Simla Agreement, 1972

- Post Bangladesh Liberation War
- Exchange of Prisoners of war
- To settle bilateral issues in a peaceful manner through bilateral negotiation.
- No interference of any 3rd party
- Refused to recognise UN mandated bodies on India-Pak relations
- Mutual cooperation and non-Agression
- ~~LOC~~ ~~ceasefire~~ Ceasefire line renamed as LOC

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Lahore Declaration

→ Post Kargil conflict
→ Reiterated Simla Agreement
  ↳ bilateral issues through bilateral means, no 3rd party

→ non-agression
— India reaffirmed its ~~faith in~~ commitment to No-first-Use of nuclear weapon.

Significance

→ By excluding 3rd parties, preserved strategic autonomy of countries in the region. Prevented it from becoming a battleground for Proxies of other countries
→ Build a trust-ecosystem and emphasised mutual understanding

Fall outs
→ no decision on boundary disputes
→ failed to prevent ceasefire violations and cross border aggression

The agreements need to followed in their spirit to solve the regional issues. Talks have become stagnant and the regional faces uncertainty

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5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security refers to guarantee of a good standard of life to all the citizens and a safetynet in any period of crisis.

It has following components :-

(i) Economic Empowerment

- employment guarantee
  - income to sustain life
  - Eg MGNREGA
- Financial Inclusion
  - Eg Jan Dhan Yojana
- Pension to protect against elderly age issues
  - Eg Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- Insurance to protect against uncertainty
  - Eg PM Jivan Suraksha Yojana, ESIC.
- Collateral free loans to start business
  - Eg MUDRA, SVANIDHI

(ii) Social Empowerment

- Good education

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creates awareness, ensures that money in spent in productive sectors. Eg RTE

- Healthcare facilities
  healthy life for all
  Eg Ayushman Bharat - Jan Arogya Yojana

- Gender-justice
  - women have a say in decision making
  - Reproductive health and dignity
  - dignified motherhood
    Eg Swabhimaan Scheme for sanitary pads, PM Matrivandana Yojana
  - Protection to LGBT community
    Eg National Commission on Trans Gender

- Backward section
  → No untouchability, manual scavenging
  Eg Affirmative Reservation in legislature, jobs, education.

While economic empowerment ensures money in hand, social empowerment ensures that money is used for welfare and building individual dignity. According to Ambedkar, Social equality is a prelude to democracy.

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6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation refers to largescale cross-country movement of people, ideas, investment and trade. It is about integration of the world into a global community or a global village.

Globalisation has economic, cultural, social and political implications. However, it is not about blind imitation and homogenisation. Across the world, local and global are interacting and creating syncretic social structure.

Local in the Global

(I) local festivities are acquiring a global colour

Eg Diwali holiday in US, UK
Holi parties in France

(II) local dresses are being globally promoted. Eg Bohamian shirts, tribal jewellery / ethnic day in offices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Local food in global markets
Eg AlooTikki Burger in McDonalds

(iv) local movies getting global attention
Eg Period - End of Sentence

(v) local healthcare techniques in global markets Eg Turmeric soaps, Neem ointments

(vi) local economic policies ~~face~~ ~~global~~ shape global dynamics
Eg protectionism of US, China

Global in the local

(i) Hollywood movies in Asian and African countries

(ii) Valentines Day, Mother's Day, etc becoming a local festival

(iii) local dresses adopting global trends
Eg Jeans - Kurta

(iv) global issues becoming local agendas
Eg #MeToo Movement.

(v) Food habits Eg McDonalds across globe

The boundaries between global and local are dynamic, sometimes they blur and sometimes sharpen. However, in aggregate world is becoming a single community.

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7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), one in every three Indian women is a victim of abuse or some form of violence.

- Violence
  - Manifest
    - Dowry Death
    - Rapes
    - Domestic Abuse
    - Sexual harassment
  - Latent
    - Child marriage
    - Pornography
    - Deprivation from education, health
    - Malnutrition
    - neglect of girl child

Addressing the Issue

(I) Educational empowerment & Awareness
- encourage higher education.
- women in Science, Technology and medicine
- awareness about rights

(II) Economic Empowerment

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- skill training Eg NAI Roshni, National Urban Livelihood mission & National Rural Livelihood Mission
- Self Help Groups
- loans for enterprise Eg STEP scheme, MUDRA loans, PSL loans

(ii) ~~Institutional~~
- prevent glass ceiling effect by reserving seats in top administration

(iii) Nutritional improvement
Eg Anganwadi, POSHAN Abhiyan

(iv) Dignity of motherhood, menstrual health

(v) Strict implementation of laws
- easy reporting through online platform
- sensitisation of staff and Complaints Committee

(vi) Free and easy access to legal aid

(vii) Distress shelters in emergency
Eg One stop Centre, Mahila Shakti Kendra

(viii) CCTV in public places

(ix) Sensitize the public

(x) Socialisation of women to have self-belief

(xi) Political empowerment
- avoid proxy as husband
- reservation in L.S.

(xi) Strict surveillance of pornography & punishment

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8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10
शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban forest refers to a patch of green space (trees, grasslands, etc) inside the urban boundaries or in peri-urban areas.

Benefits :-

(i) Purifying urban air of pollutants
(ii) Prevent Urban Heat Island effect
(iii) Act as a sink during floods
(iv) Aesthetic value of green spaces
(v) Centre of leisure and recreation
(vi) Urban forestry helps in reaching India's commitment under Paris Agreement
(vii) For tribal communities, act as a source of livelihood

Steps taken :-

(1) Green India Mission under National Action Plan on climate change
→ component of urban forest in restoring and rejuvenating them

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(ii) Urban Forest Scheme, 2020

- incentivise community participation in building and maintaining urban green areas

(iii) Smart city Mission seeks to integrate green spaces with city planning

(iv) Green Good Deeds of Ministry of Environment encourages student participation in plantation activities

(v) Municipalities in Karnataka and Telangana have adopted Miyawaki forest regeneration system to build thick forests in urban areas

(vi) Legal requirements for Heavy Industries to create a thick green shelter around it
Eg BHEL in Bhopal.

Urban forest seeks to integrate environment with urbanisation and development and hence a tool for Sustainable Development.

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9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

IT industry refers to various economic activities fuelled by computers and internet. These include call centre services (BOP), software industry, consultancy services, etc.

Impact of Globalisation on location:-

(i) Design centres and Technology development units located in highly developed countries having capital, strict IPR rules. Eg US, UK, France

(ii) Call centres and Business Operating Personnels are located in developing countries with large supply of skilled labour force, low cost of living. Eg India (Bangalore), China (Hongkong, Beijing)

(iii) Large scale internet access through globalisation (Eg Google) has made it

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feasible to decentralise the nodal units across the world

(iv) Concept of Work from Home has gained momentum and IT industry has become a foot-loose industry

(v) Market is universal and decentralised and supply of services in on-line, thus it doesnot play important role

(vi) Globalisation led to Multilateral trade agreement like Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement which has made it easy to earn and consolidate global savings

In recent times, there has been emphasis on further decentralisation of technology development centres to enable fruitful participation of developing countries.

However, Base Erosion and Profit shifting by these IT industry has come under close scrutiny

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10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ecotourism refers to tourism centre around forests, wildlife and natural landscapes like mountains, deserts, etc.

Significance of Eco-tourism & Way ahead

(i) Doesnot require large scale infrastructural investment as largely based on natural beauty

(ii) Need to create specific areas for development of ecotourism facilities like resort, hotels.
the choice of place should balance ecological and developmental requirements

(iii) Trained workforce ~~to~~ such as guides, forest mappers, etc

(iv) Include local community and utilise local genius in management - This will create jobs and reduce migration

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Challenges

(i) Conservation of wildlife may be affected due to frequent intrusion

(ii) Infrastructure on Ecologically sensitive Areas & in Kerala, slopes were used for building resorts

(iii) limited advertisement abroad

(iv) Apprehension of local tribals

(v) Inadequate waste management may threaten local ecosystem.

~~Wlay~~ Steps Taken

(i) Swadesh Darshan scheme has eco-tourism circuits, wildlife circuits, desert and Himalayan circuits.

(ii) Ecologically sensitive areas are demarcated for avoiding ecological damage

(iii) CRZ norms in coastal areas.

Ecotourism proposes an opportunity for using intangible treasure of incredible India for sustainable development.

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11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism and Jainism formed the themes of some of the earliest architectural developments in ancient India. Buddhist and Jain architecture ~~spon~~ founded the ground for further advancements.

Buddhism

(i) Stupa architecture began

Eg Sanchi stupa, Bharut stupa

→ carvings in stone

→ Use of limestone and marble in Amravati stupa

→ narrative artforms Eg Jataka tales on boundary

(ii) Cave architecture

Eg Bhaja cave, Karle Cave

→ hollowing of rock to make caves started

→ pillared caves with stupa

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→ primarily meant for Chaitya and Vihara of Buddhist monks

(iii) Idols and sculpturing

→ Gandhara art and Mathura art focussed on Buddhist idols

→ Sultanganj Buddha, one of the earliest metal works.

Jainism

(i) Caves for monks

Eg Udaygiri Caves in Odisha

→ Carved walls

(ii) Jaina temples

Eg Melaguthi Jain temple in Aihole

(iii) Jali work design is inspired by Jainism

(iv) Sculptures

Eg Ashokan sculpture of a Tirthankara torso

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Significance

→ Stupa gave way to temple building in ancient India

→ Caves provided impetus to Hindu + Shakti-themed caves Eg Udaigiri caves in Vidisha

→ Chaitya design replicated in pillared temples Eg Durga temples in Aihole

→ Jali work in temples

→ Culture of painting walls inspired from Buddhist Ajanta caves

→ Became a theme for architectural development
Eg Kailashnath temple in Ellora has Buddhist carvings

→ freed architecture from royal patronage as merchants began to undertake architecture development.

Thus Buddhism and Jainism gave impetus to the rich cultural legacy of Indian subcontinent. They became raw material for architectural advancement

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12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian National Congress was an evolutionary culmination of various colonial policies that shaped Indian opinion.

Reactionary Policies of Lytton

→ Delhi Durbar during famine year
- highlighted exploitative character of British rule
- people united against common enemy

→ Reducing maximum age limit of ICS to 19 years
- exclusion of most of Indians from administration.
- this led to discontent amongst Educated middle class

→ Arms Act
- Europeans not ~~allowed~~ required to keep license for weapons and

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license requirements only for Indians

- this increased racial hatred and mutual suspicion

→ Vernacular Press Act

- stiffled Indian press
- attack of freedom of Press angried the people

→ Implication → public opinion that only Indians could govern Indians in spirit of welfare

→ opinion that no good could be ~~expected~~ expected of British.

Liberal policies of Lord Ripon

→ Repealed Vernacular Press Act

- proliferation of Indian press and spread of ideas of nationalism
- even remotest corners was influenced by these ideas

→ Magna Carta of local governance

- Indian got a chance to exercise power and self-rule

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- inculcated spirit of self-empowerment.

— Ilbert Bill Controversy

- Rippon couldn't pass the act which would have established judicial equality between Europeans and Indians
- exposed the judicial arrogance of the British
- Hypocracy between their ideals and Acts

Thus while Lytton suppressed the masses and especially educated middle class, and built pressure; Rippon provided avenues for that pressure to be channelised and expressed openly.

This led to a realisation to create an organisation to institutionally voice Indian concerns and thus was born Indian National Congress.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. (250 words) 15

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhi had strategically shifted the course of freedom struggle from closed door deliberations to mass action. His strategy of mass action were modified to suit the contextual needs.

(i) Sporadic cause based action

- Champaran Civil Disobedience on a small scale to build tempo and trust in his methods

(ii) Mass Satyagraha (Rowlatt Act and Jaliannala wrongs)

- silent mass protest and meetings to express dissent and anger

(iii) Non Cooperation Movement (Khilafat and Jallianwala)

- Swadeshi and boycott

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- women to indulge in picketing
- National educational institutes as alternative to students
- to not cooperate in administrative machinery

(iv) Civil Disobedience movement

- British rejected Poorna Swaraj
- beyond non cooperation
- breaking the law (Salt law)
- Defying Chowkidara taxes, refuse to pay land revenue
- leaving jobs, studies
- giving up professions
- Peasant causes integration
- creating enormous pressure on the government

(v) Individual Satyagraha

- small scale protest movement to express discontent against British policies
- at the same time no mass strike to express solidarity with cause of Allied

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

powers

(VI) Quit India Movement – failure of Cripps proposal

- militant mood and final ultimatum to British to leave India
- Not to resign from job but express loyalty to freedom of nation

(VII) Hunger-fast unto death

- during communal clashes and apathy of the British rule.

Thus Gandhi used this strategy of struggle – Truce – Struggle in alignment with national mood, British reactions and even global dynamics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. **(250 words) 15**

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution began in 1750s England and transformed the international economic order.

Imperialism refers to ideology of extending sovereign control over the other nations in interest of one's mother country.

Industrial Revolution
- → Mass production
- → Need of Raw material
- → Requirement of market
- → Spirit of laissez Faire
- → Improvement in Communication and Transport.

Relationship with Imperialism

(1) Birth of Capitalism

- production for market
- profit at any cost

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- requirement of raw material, cheap labour
- requirement of market

(ii) Colonialism

- strict control over colonies and controlling their policies to enable monopolistic control over raw material and market and labour

(iii) Laissy Faire

- to justify large scale trade
- Mercantilism grew in some countries to maximise exports and minimise imports
- this could be achieved by total subjugation of the other country's polity, economy

(iv) Improvement in transport and communication

- enabled remote control of colonies by mother nations
- large scale movement of people and good was possible

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(VI) Need for Capital

- financial capital was required for scientific developments and manufacturing
- taxes from colonies, bribes from local traders provided capital

Naoroji refers to as 'Drain of Wealth' in Indian context

(VII) Civilising Mission

- Traders and Missionaries justified colonialism as White Man's Burden.
- this provided religious justification to economic needs.

Thus Industrial Revolution created the needs for expansion of control over raw material and markets. This was coupled with narrow nationalism. Soon Imperialism became an agenda of economic growth disguised as national pride.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system refers to peculiar division of society into hereditary groups and imposing civic and religious disabilities to strengthen its existence.

Despite liberal constitution establishing liberty and equality, banning social discrimination and untouchability, caste system has continued to persist and has even modified to suit the changing needs.

(i) Sanctions on Inter-caste marriage

- Khap Panchayats and honour killing
- Caste based matrimony sites
- Social ostracisation of inter-caste couples

(ii) Secular workplace and caste ridden work relations

- distinction between co-workers based on caste like commensality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Political discrimination, Reservation

- Reservation in legislatures and local bodies
- SC, ST used as proxy for upper caste leaders.
- In rural society, SC Sarpanch not accorded dignity and only given office on paper
- parallel caste Panchayats
- Reservation has also created boundaries

(iv) Economic Discrimination

- no explicit disabilities
- most of manual scavenging still done by SCs despite legal sanctions
- Rarely any SC or ST industrialist

(v) Media

- no major SC, ST actor, actress
- stereotyping as poor, helpless

(vi) Religion

- temples opened to all
- but 'priest' is reserved for Brahmins

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- only recently Kerala had an SC priest

(VII) Social distinctions and disabilities

- habitations are segregated in rural areas
- separate wells, separate desk in PDS shops
- Mid Day Meal – SC students made to sit separately
  - Dalit chef are not accepted
- Violence against Dalit women is common
- Dalit grooms not allowed to ride horse

The government is actively bringing legislations like Atrocity Act, etc but unless the change doesnot happen at ideological level, caste system would persist. As Gandhi argued that people need to realise Unity of Existence or Sarvodaya in their 'hearts'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism refers to a feeling of attachment and love towards one's own land, region, language, culture or shared traditions

Regionalism can have two facets with their own set of implications

(i) Regionalism above Nationalism

- primary loyalty towards region.
- Regional interest over any above national interest
- Mutual antagonism – ~~vooty~~ interest of one region are antithetical to interests of the other region
- Son of the Soil doctrine
- blaming outsiders for regional problems like unemployment,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

political powerlessness

- leads to ~~ent~~ narrow regionalism and provokes separatists and secessionist tendencies

  Eg Khalistan movement was an identity movement

- Prevents cooperative federalism
- Atmosphere of rhetoric and jingoism and diversion from core issues
- Eg Naga conflict, Maratha-UP riots in Maharashtra

(II) Regionalism as a growth enabler

- Pride in local identity
- strive for local excellence
- spirit of competition to improve local economy
  - → reforming labour laws to invite investors
  - — Improving Ease of Doing Business
- Enhances cooperative and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Competitive federalism

- Impetus on local governance based on ~~subgroup~~ regional requirements
- Regional participation in local bodies
- Demand for decentralisation
- Giving voice to the various local sections and influence policy making to suit regional needs
- Donot blame others but focus on core systemic issues

While Narrow Regionalism often leads to growing at the cost of others, healthy regionalism is about growing with others in the spirit of 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas'. Schemes like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat aids to prevent narrow outlook and imbibe national ethos while retaining regional identity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

~~Natural gas is the byproduct of fossilization and coal and crude formation. It is found~~

Natural Gas is formed by the process of decomposition of natural fossils underground and is found trapped in rock system.

It often occurs in proximity of crude oil fields but independent sources may also occur. It is cheaper and eco-friendly.

Uses of Natural gas

(i) For thermal energy plants in electricity generation.

Combustion of natural gas → heat → steam → Turbine ↓ Power Plant ↓ Electricity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) As a clean fuel for Vehicles

Eg CNG buses in Delhi

(iii) Cooking fuel

(iv) As a feedstock for fertiliser

Eg Urea is formed from Natural Gas

(v) Biofuel generation

Natural gas is reduced to biofuels through Redox reactions

Global Distribution

(i) Central Asia around Caspian

Eg Galkynsh fields in Turkmenistan

India seeks to bring this via TAPI pipeline to Punjab

(ii) Middle East, Gulf of Persia

Iran coast has substantial deposits

ONGC Videsh is exploring there

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Russia, arctic coast and Serbia

Power of Serbia gas pipeline between Russia and china

(iv) Latin America

Venezuelan coast has rich deposits

(v) USA

rich deposits of natural gas around the coast and great lake region

- India is negotiating ~~an~~ ~~[illegible]~~ an extensive network of pipelines

(vi) India

North East → Assam
East Coast → Kakinada, karaikal
West Coast — Bombay High, Gujarat

(vii) South East Asia

Gulf of Thailand, Rakhine region in Myanmar and South China Sea.

India should focus on exploration of natural gas in domestic as well as international fields to meet its energy needs in a sustainable manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. (250 words) 15

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift valley refer to depressions along divergent plate boundaries due to tectonic forces.

Process of formation

(i) Appearance of subteranean faults due to divergence of plates and volcanism.

(ii) Subteranean faults emerge on the surface of the earth and the depression is created

(iii) Depression usually filled by waterbodies may become a river system
Eg Tapi and Narmada
or a system of lakes
Eg Great African Rift Valley.

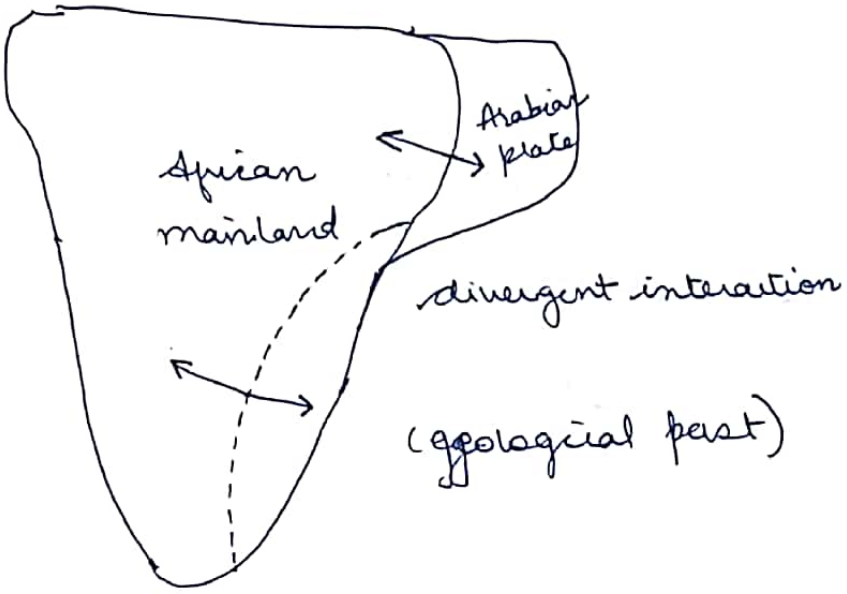
(iv) Further divergent interaction leads to detachment of the land system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

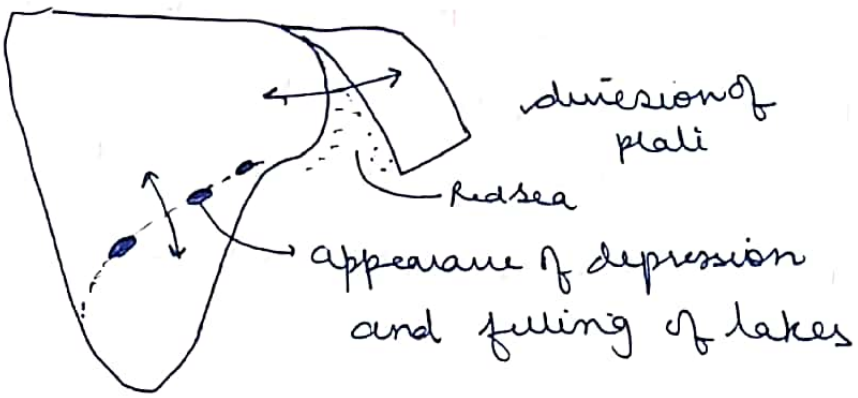
and excessive tectonic forces like ridge volcanism may result in appearance of an ocean.

Great Rift Valley System, Africa

(I)



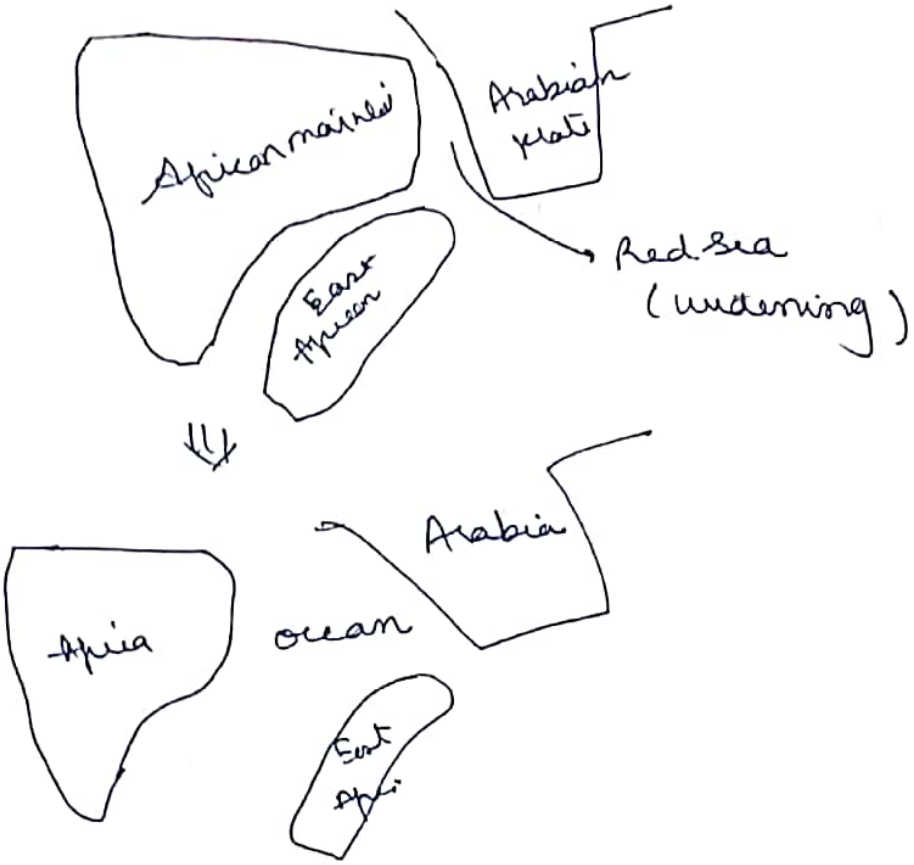
(II)



(present status)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

III future expectations



Thus the great rift valley system is undergoing constant divergent tectonics and is expected to result in fragmentation of Africa and detachment of land systems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. (250 words) 15

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog Report of 2018, India is facing condition of water-stress and major cities like Bangalore, Delhi and Hyderabad are expected to witness ground water exhaustion by 2030.

Factors behind Water Depletion

(i) Economic

→ faulty agricultural practices
- → water intensive crops in arid areas
  - Eg Sugarcane in Maharashtra
  - Rice in Haryana
- → over-reliance on groundwater and tubewells
- → flood irrigation and lack of drip irrigation.

→ use of surface water sources by industries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of waste water reuse
- Lack of water harvesting
- lack of treating affluents and directly discharging ~~water~~ polluted water into rivers

• Thermal Power Plants use water wastefully

(ii) **Geographic**

→ erratic rains leading to flood drought paradox & Kerala vs Vidarbha

→ salt water intrusion in coastal areas

→ sand mining from riverbed leading to salinity, lower water table

→ Concretisation of roads is leading to reduced water percolation and lower water table

→ lack of water harvesting

(iii) **Political**

→ Inter-State disputes and mismanagement of dams leading to wastage of water resources

→ lack of investment into modern technology like desalination plants

→ Lax implementation of laws

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ free electricity to Agriculture irrigation

Implications

(i) Impact food security due to lack of irrigation

(ii) Hurdle economic activities like textile industry

(iii) Energy insecurity & thermal steam plants and hydro

(iv) Poor health due to inaccess to clean drinking water and cooking purpose

(v) Federal disputes turn into conflicts due to water scarcity

(vi) Insecurity for women as they have to travel to fetch water for household.

(vii) In the face of climate change, flood drought paradox will intensify.

There is a need to institutionalise water harvesting, waste water recycling, correcting agricultural pattern like millets in dry areas. Behavioural change is required to conserve water resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. **(250 words) 15**

पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

~~Plateau~~

Plateau refers to a flat top table land. It is higher in elevation compared to plains and characterised by identifiable boundaries

Formation :-

(i) Deposition Action

- layers of sediments brought by wind & water results in formation of a plateau

  Eg Loess plateau in China, USA

(ii) Erosional Action

- Mountains are eroded and their peaks reduced to flat tops

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg plateaus of Saharan Africa

(iii) Tectonic Action

- deposition of volcanic eruptions layer one layer
  Eg Deccan plateau
- Orogenic action where a plateau rises due to folding of crust
  Eg Tibetan plateau

Deccan Plateau

→ formed by Basaltic lava deposition

→ Extends between Vindhyas, Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats

→ Black soil or regur predominant

→ ~~Eg~~ highly stable and resilient to tectonic forces.

Economic Significance

(i) Depositions of coal in Chhotanagpur and Hazaribagh region

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(II) Gold deposits in Kolar fields

(III) Aluminium and Mica deposits in Chhattisgarh, Odisha

(IV) Graphite deposits in Dharwar region

(V) Owing to rivers and resources, industrial development has been rampant in the region

(VI) Deposits of Uranium and Thorium

(VII) Black soil fit for cotton cultivation.

Deccan Plateau adds to economic and geographic uniqueness of India. It has aided self-reliance in raw material and shaped India's climatic conditions.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	JAGRATI AWASTHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	972640
Center	ONLINE	Date	15/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed?
(150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Information is a tool to transform citizens from subjects to agents of government. Central Information Commission is the nodal agency for democratisation of Information.

Issues

(i) Recent Amendment and dilution of powers of Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commission.

- tenure and service conditions to be determined by the government (Executive) including remuneration.

(ii) lack of dedicated cadre of Information officers

- the officials appointed as PIO are overburdened due to dual responsibili

(iii) lack of digitisation of information

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(III) No financial independence and dependence on centre

(IV) Delay in information disclosure by departments

(V) lack of compilation of inter-ministerial data which exists in silos

(VII) frequent litigation against the orders of CIC

Way forward

(I) According constitutional Status

(II) dedicated workforce

(III) Trained staff in new technologies like Big Data Analytics

(IV) System of rewards and punishment to reduce delay in information dissemination

CIC can be a instrument of good governance if strengthened through addressing above concerns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Governor is the constitutional head of the state and appointed by the President.

While both President and Governor are ceremonial heads, their discretionary powers are different

President: only situational discretion and no constitutional discretion.

→ Appointment of Prime Minister when no party has clear majority.

→ dismissal of Council of Ministers if loses confidence motion

→ dissolution of Lok Sabha if council of ministers loses majority.

Governor: → both constitutional and situational discretion.

Situational discretion → same as that of President in case of Chief Minister

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and state legislature

Constitutional discretion :→

- Recommending the President to impose President Rule in the state
- Reserve state bills for approval of the President
- Discretion over financial matters in 6th Schedule areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
- Seeking information from Chief minister regarding legislative and administrative functioning.

Thus discretionary powers of Governor are wider than that of President. It is a reflection of quasi-federal nature of Indian-state whereby the Governor ensures constitutional governance in state.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the objectives that were sought to be achieved through tribunals. How successful have they been in meeting them? (150 words) 10

उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies meant to adjudicate over specific subject matter. They were introduced through 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act and Parliament & state were empowered to constitute Tribunals.

Objectives :-

(i) speedy adjudication

(ii) Flexible operation

- Tribunals employ Principles of Natural Justice along with legal provisions
- ensures amicable solutions
- promotes negotiations as well

(iii) Reduce burden on judiciary

(iv) specific needs in some matters requiring expert knowledge in subject domain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg Environmental cases requiring environmental knowledge
Therefore NGT

Eg Central Administrative Tribunal requires department specific knowledge

Assessment

(i) Long procedural delays
(ii) lack of adequate workforce vaccancies unfilled
(iii) Political influence since appointment is by Executive
(iv) Lack of judicial members despite Supreme Court judgement on the matter in Fourth Judges case
(v) lack of Standard Procedures
(vi) Excessive appeal litigation

While NGT, CAT have been successful in delivery of results, Other tribunals face above challenges which should be speedily handled

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म्स को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स के लिए एक स्व-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently the government has brought OTT platforms under the regulatory ambit of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Need of governmental Regulation

(i) Increasing viewership and market in India

(ii) May prejudice national security

- objectionable content based on terrorism, sedition, communal tensions
- glorifying crime

(iii) Objectification of women

- pornography and nudity

(iv) Foreign ownership of OTTs like Netflix, Amazon Prime - Foreign

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

interference over media may be misused for creating unrest

(v) OTT also offer news services and this has impact on national politics and public opinion

Thus self regulation would not serve the purpose :-

→ lack of effective supervision

→ no institution for ensuring accountability in case of violation.

However government regulation may lead to restricted freedom of speech and expression and artistic freedom.

There is a need to draft a code of ethics for OTT by involving various stakeholders. Instead of a strict control, a supervisory mechanism along with self regulation can balanced national interest and free speech.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. (150 words) 10

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्रक में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently Haryana and Telangana had created provisions for reserving jobs for locals in private sector.

Causes behind such move :-

(i) Unemployment in the region
(ii) local political pressure
(iii) Agrarian distress
(iv) Usurping of jobs by migrant labour

Intended Benefits

(i) Restrict migration of locals
(ii) Employment opportunities for working class.

Problems Associated

(i) Less likely to pass judicial scrutiny

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Under Article 16 of the constitution only Parliament (and not state) can create 'Residence' as a condition for employment

(ii) Discourage investors
→ they look for cheap labour and usually migrant labour serves the need.
→ local labour restricts their options for workforce

(iii) Creates secessionists and narrow regionalism

(iv) Diverts attention from core issue of unemployment and rural distress.

The need is to improve Ease of Doing Business in state, skilling of local labourforce and promote local entrepreneurship. This is a sustainable solution to unemployment rather than narrowly utilitarian reservation provisions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identifying the key elements of Mission Karmayogi, briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. (150 words) 10

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

Civil services are the bedrock of governance and administration in the country. Mission Karmayogi seeks at Civil Services Reforms through capacity building of Civil Servants.

Key elements

(i) Rules based to Roles based Human Resource Management to identify capacity of civil servants and accordingly allocate the job

(ii) Inter-ministerial convergence in utilisation of resources towards training of officials

(iii) IGOT- Karmayogi platform for continuous information and expertise building ; On-site training

(iv) Prime Minister Human Resource Council to give strategic

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guidance

(v) Special Purpose Vehicle to effectively utilise funds

Benefits

(i) holistic development of capacities

(ii) a framework of competencies would streamline the training procedures

(iii) On-site training would lead to better knowledge of citizen needs. Creating a citizen-centric Civil Services.

(iv) Bridge gap between generalisation and specialisation through continuous monitoring.

Provided that the training is not limited to mere course and seminars, Mission Karmayogi can realign civil services to the new needs of the emerging technologies, challenges and opportunities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10
भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

ASHA (Accredited Social Healthcare Agents) are grassroot healthcare providers in India and act as footsoldiers of Primary Health Care.

Importance

(i) Effective Surveillance
- they are part of community and well accepted in local society enabling surveillance of diseases

(ii) Awareness regarding diseases, hygiene and vaccination drives

(iii) Women :→ help in spreading awareness regarding pregnancy
→ Menstrual hygiene care
→ Ensure Institutional Delivery through incentives under Janani Suraksha Yojana
→ Nutritional needs of lactating women

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Medicine distribution

(v) Door to Door service delivery regarding medicines, immunisation, etc

Challenges

(i) lack of adequate training

- most are 8th pass and lack technical know how

(ii) lack of innovative technology like use of mobile phones for connecting with people

(iii) Poorly paid

(iv) Overburdened

(v) Usually women are ASHA workers, less acceptability among men

(vi) Mostly contractual terms, no security of tenure.

COVID-19 underlined the importance of ASHAs as first line of defence against any healthcare issue. They should be financially empowered and adequately trained

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internationalisation ~~of information~~ higher education has been proposed by the New Education Policy, 2020 to improve the education ecosystem in India.

Potential Benefits

(i) Filling the gap in shortage of higher education institutions

(ii) Bring-in the best practices in education

(iii) Infuse competition among the local institutions

(iv) India is a big market for educational institution. It is in the phase of Demographic Dividend. There is a need for best educational ecosystem to realise its potential

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(v) Top educational institutions in India will reduce emmigration of Indian students abroad

→ this will reduce Current Account deficit

(vi) India can emerge as an educational hub in South Asia and invite other country students

Challenges

(i) Excessive commercialisation of education making it a monopoly of the rich.

(ii) Higher educational institutions need to be complemented by good quality primary education missing in India

(iii) Need to regulate fee by the government to ensure equity. This may discourage foreign institution

(iv) Curriculum mismatch.

Only after due consultation with all stakeholders any decision be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. (150 words) 10

भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Post the USA-Afghan deal and signing of Doha accord, India needs to realign its foreign policy towards Afghanistan.

(i) Greater legitimacy to Taliban in the talks. India has historically not recognised Taliban and rejected its fundamentalist tones

- need to engage with Taliban as it is a key player in Afghan politics.
- Pakistan enjoys close cooperation with Taliban and this can jeopardise India's interests

(ii) The elected Afghan government has been sidelined during the talks

- India has supported the elected government throughout history

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• India must engage to ensure that the elected government has significant say in policies formulation and ensure of liberal order

(iii) India has made huge investments in the region

- Garland Highway. Salma dam, Parliament building, library, etc

- need to secure these investments by engaging with all Afghan stakeholders

(iv) Energy ~~rich~~ resources rich region is essential for India's energy needs

India needs to drop its tough instance towards Taliban and engage with it in all possible sectors. Three redlines as given by India ~~to~~ - respecting the mandate of elected government, ensure rights of all stakeholders and not letting use of Afghan land for terrorism - can be the basis of engagement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the geo-strategic context of West Asia, the recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel and UAE may open new possibilities for India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

पश्चिम एशिया के भू-रणनीतिक संदर्भ में, इजरायल और यू.ए.ई. के मध्य संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently Israel and UAE established formal diplomatic relations with each other. This is a step towards diffusion of historic rivalry between Israel and Arab nations

Possibilities for India

(i) Easier balancing between the different countries of West Asia as the interests of the poles of power in the region converge

(ii) UAE is India's important oil exporter, important distination for migrants (thus a source of remittance).

Israel is India's defence exporter.

Balance of power between the two satisfies India's Energy and Security Interests

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(iii) India can engage with the two countries to further the development of Connectivity Infrastructure in the region and counter China's Belt and Road

(iv) Stability in West Asia is essential for India's energy security and stability of Forex reserves.

(v) May lead to amicable solution to Palestine issue which is an irritant in India-Israel and India-Arab engagement.

With growing multilateralism in the region of West Asia, India should actively engage with multiple countries to ensure energy security, investment from West Asia to India and also the well being of Diaspora there.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. It is not only the content of election manifestos but also the past performance with respect to promises made in election manifestos that need to be regulated. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

केवल चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों की विषयवस्तु को ही नहीं, बल्कि चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों में किए गए वादों से संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Election manifestos are a framework of policies and governance that a voter can expect from a political party if it comes to power.

Need to Regulate election Manifestos

(i) Usually released just before the actual elections and little time is left for the voter to discuss the manifesto

(ii) Contain promises related to freebies to the people. According to Supreme Court judgement, such freebies impact the choice of voters and undermine free and fair elections

(iii) Do not provide rational means to achieve the lofty promises made

Don't write anything this margin

(iv) Sometimes target particular communities for welfare programmes which creates tensions in society

Regulating past performance on election manifesto

(i) To evaluate whether political parties sincerely adhere to their manifesto or it is a tool for voter manipulation

(ii) To ensure accountability of political parties towards providing genuine information to voters

(iii) Creates awareness amongst citizens regarding voting choices based on issues and not pre-election rhetorics

Existing Mechanism

Election Commission of India has added the guidelines regarding manifesto in the Model Code of Conduct

- should not violate any constitutional ideals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- DPSP allow welfare measures and thus policies for poverty removal, reducing inequalities are legitimate
- No manifesto during campaign-free period of 48 hours ending with the day of poll as per RPA, 1951

While there should be enough flexibility for political parties to create innovative policy framework in manifesto; there should be focus on also including rational means that party would use to achieve them.

Manifesto can be a tool for transforming the nature of elections to issue based and infuse Accountability

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12. In order to achieve a reduction in the pendency of cases and a return to the Supreme Court's original role as a final appellate court, setting up of a National Court of Appeal is the need of the hour. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लंबित वादों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपीलीय न्यायालय के रूप में उसकी मूल भूमिका में पुन: स्थापित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय स्थापित करना समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court sits at the pinnacle of integrated judiciary in India. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction.

Recently a National Court of Appeal has been suggested to reduce case burden on Supreme court

(i) Supreme court can focus on its exclusive jurisdiction regarding Fundamental Rights and federal disputes. These often get delayed due to burden of appellate jurisdiction

(ii) Multiple branches of Court of Appeal can improve access to justice around the country

(iii) Better case management as High courts and lower judiciary can be integrated on

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a single platform with Court of Appeal

(iv) Greater efficiency of Supreme court original jurisdiction as well as appellate due to division of cases.

Problems

(i) Constitutional position of Supreme Court can be eroded.

(ii) lack of trained judges to be deployed to such court of Appeal

(iii) Extra cost of Exchequer regarding salaries, pensions and operational expenses

(iv) logistics challenges in case of multiple benches

(v) Building consensus among states for passing an amendment.

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Way forward :-

(i) As of now the government has reject idea of separate court of appeal owing to challenges

(ii) Reforming the judiciary through other measures

- e-courts Mission Mode Project
- strengthen National Judicial Data grid
- filling vaccancies in lower judiciary
- increasing work-days

Any decision regarding court of Appeal should involve all stakeholders - state, Union and Judiciary and must consider constitutional and financial feasibility

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The constitution of India is an evolutionary document build upon experiences of colonial administration, legacy of Indian freedom struggle and draws from other constitutions across the world.

British Rule and its Acts Influences

the Government of India Act, 1935 was heavily incorporated

→ bicameral legislation
→ federal structure → PM as the real head
→ High Courts and supreme court
→ Division of Power between state and Union through State, Union and Concurrent list inspired by Federal, Provincial and concurrent list of Act

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→ Office of Speaker and Chairman of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively

→ System of elections

Spirit of Indian Freedom struggle

While provisions of colonial acts provided letter of constitution, its spirit was drawn from freedom struggle

→ Equality of all citizens reflected in Universal Adult Franchise

→ Socialist character to ensure welfare for all

- DPSPs were drawn from Irish Constitution and modified to reflect India's Gandhian and Agrarian ideals

→ Fundamental rights to individuals and declare individual as sovereign

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to ensure dignity of all citizens

→ Provisions related to cooperative societies, local bodies and cottage industry to reflect spirit of democratic and economic decentralisation.

→ Republican character where all political offices are held in trust of public without any special privileges.

Thus constitution is an organic document and is still evolving with changing times. Internalisation of its ideals is a sine qua non for a vibrant India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation. **(250 words) 15**

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently Ministry of Rural Development has launched SVAMITVA scheme to map land resources in rural India.

Components : • Survey of land resources using technology, drone mapping

• Updating ownership record of land resources

• Granting land ownership cards to rural citizens

Benefits :-

(i) Improved land records can help in streamlining revenue collection

(ii) Solve land dispute cases

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(iii) Easier to identify vulnerable sections like sharecroppers and landless labour for welfare measures

(iv) Designing agricultural and land use policies

(v) Help in implementation of land reforms in future

(vi) Help in consolidation of rural land for infrastructural development

Issues

(i) lack of land ownership records especially amongst poor and SC, STs

(ii) Most land owned by males and women may be neglected if such ownership is mapped only on male names.

(iii) lack of trained ~~work shop~~ workforce to conduct exercise at such scale

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(iv) Disputed lands difficult to be precisely mapped to owners

(v) lack of capability in big data analyties

(vi) Fear of collusive corruption between dominant land owners and officials which may alienate poor from their land

The need of the hour is to adequately manage the rural land resource and SVAMITVA scheme is a step in right direction. Care should be taken to prevent any inclusion - exclusion errors and good use of data tools.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना को साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Information is the currency of democracy and an enabler of good governance. It is a harbinger of transparency and accountability.

Stakeholders involved

(i) Citizens

- Right to Information of citizens
- transparency around government functions
- citizen participation through RTI
- Active-involvement in schemes and welfare programmes

Eg Jan Soochana Portal of Rajasthan government has streamlined the delivery of essential public services. It provides information regarding

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

services, beneficiaries and allocations

- Improves accountability of government towards citizens

(ii) Inter-ministerial Information sharing

- Prevents 'silo' of information
- ensures convergence and synergy

(iii) Regulatory Bodies

- Reduces information assymetry in conducting enquiries
- prevents chances of corruption.

General Benefits

(i) Sin and secrecy have a nexus, open-information sharing ensures vigilance over government actions

(ii) Improves democratic character by empowering citizens

(iii) Helps improving public trust in government

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(iv) Culture of openness with maximum ~~disclosure~~ disclosure

(v) Improves accountability as services can be judged

(vi) Evidence based decision making, Information based public research

~~Checking~~

Eg IRCTC online tiketing and open information around seat availability has reduced corruption and improved transparency. Citizens are actively engaging.

Challenges :- lack of awareness

- RTI Act time-lines are not followed
- withholding information
- lack of digilisation.

Open information resources help in creating an atmosphere of trust, transparency and accountability and improve good governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. India has an oversized and bloated government which acts as a drag on economic efficiency and growth. Critically evaluate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आवश्यकता से अधिक आकार और अतिशय दायित्वों को वहन करने वाली सरकार है, जो आर्थिक दक्षता एवं वृद्धि के संबंध में एक अवरोध के रूप में कार्य करती है। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The Prime Minister and NITI Aayog have mooted the idea of Minimum government and maximum governance to improve effectiveness and efficiency.

Problems of oversized government

(1) Executive – large cabinet size

- artificial division of subjects to satisfy political interest creates issues of coordination.
- lack of consensus building amongst members
- higher administrative expenses
- time-taking meetings, difficult to ensure quorum
- Synergetic departments are shared between different members and

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result in poor coordination

Eg Power and Renewable Energy are synergetic but still compartmentalised

- Overlapping functions, conflicts and wastage of resources

(ii) Administrative Workforce

- Red-tapism due to multiple intermediaries causing delays
- difficult to precisely hold officials responsible due to diffused responsibilities and duties.
- High cost of salaries and pensions.

Why downsizing is not a panacea

(i) given the scale of country's population and development needs, large government is a requirement

(ii) Effective Division of Responsibility creates specialised functions.

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(iii) Reduces burden on single ministry or department

(iv) Prevents concentration of power in a few hands

(v) Creates a system of checks and balancing among different components.

The need is to streamline the government and align it with the needs of the developmental framework. Use of technology, citizen engagement, training of government officials is needed to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) aims to create digital heathcare ecosystem in the country to complement existing infastructure and improve services.

NDHM
- → Health ID
- → Public Health Facility Register
- → DigiDoctor
- → e-pharmacy and telemedicine
- → Comprehensive Health Profile

National Health Authority as the central nodal body for implementation

Benefits

(1) Address the shortage of healthcare

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

workers and physical infrastructure

(ii) Availability of healthcare in remote areas

(iii) Health Records improve diagnostics as availability of past medical history, medications is accessible. Eg during accident

(iv) Reduce cost of delivery of healthcare services

(v) Integrating the fragmented healthcare elements to improve effectiveness including private sector.

Concerns around Data Privacy

(i) Medical data at such scale is difficult to be securely stored

(ii) limited capabilities for cyber security

(iii) Breach of data can lead to severe social consequences

Eg leaking of information regarding diseases like HIV, TB creates stigma in society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Misuse of data to target specific communities

Framework in place

(i) Data to be stored in federal manner at each individual hospital server. Thus effective decentralisation

(ii) Stringent provision in case of breach of privacy

Other concerns

(i) lack of training to healthcare workers

(ii) Digital divide and rural-urban divide

(iii) Cannot be an alternative to personal healthcare

(iv) Poor condition of primary healthcare

NDHM should be complementary to existing services. Concerns around privacy should be addressed. There is a need to ensure that all citizens can democratically benefit from such measures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Ministry of Food Processing and Consumer Affairs has launched scheme for Integrated Management of Public Distribution system to ensure nation-wide portability of Rationcards under National Food Security Act, 2013.

One Nation One Ration Card (ONOR) is the component of such scheme

Benefits for migrant workers

(i) Ensure accessibility to subsidised food grains across the country. Address hunger and malnutrition issues among migrant workers

(ii) Lack of local identity documents and frequent movement leads to their exclusion from the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

food related services

(iii) Helps in diversifying destination of migration due to flexibility in receiving food resources

(iv) ONOR has mechanism for splitting the food grain quota between migrant workers and their families who stay back. This helps in inclusive food resource distribution

(v) Reduced cost of procuring food-grains leaves better income in the hands of migrants which can be utilised for education of their children or healthcare needs.

Challenges

(i) Inclusion and exclusion error especially Biometric related discrepancies

(ii) Difficult for state to plan food procurement precisely due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Technical expertise to handle data on such scale

ONOR is a step in right direction but needs to be supplemented by robust technical framework, generate awareness among migrants. Big data analytics and real time monitoring can help in planning the food procurement requirements of the state

Further it has to be supported by additional measures related to food storage and transparent operation of Ration shops.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The World Trade Organization is buffeted by multiple challenges which have eroded the credibility of the organization. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
विश्व व्यापार संगठन कई चुनौतियों से ग्रस्त है, जिसने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

WTO was born in 1995 and stood as the face of neo-liberal multilateral world order. It facilitated global trade and significantly integrated the world economy.

Challenges

(1) Dysfunctional Appellate Body

- USA has blocked appointment to the appellate body and with only 1 member left it is unable to ensure quorum of 3 members
- this has severely handicaped the trust of small nations and developing countries
- May result in misbehaviour of larger countries as there is no recourse to remedial measures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(II) Growing importance of bilateral FTAs outside WTO

(III) Emergence of alternate Trade Blocs with better converging interests and addressing the new geo-politics

Eg RCEP, ASEAN, MERCOSUR, etc

(IV) Misbehaviour of US and its denouncement of multilateralism

(V) Issues regarding defining of Developing countries

- India's, Korea's and China's classification has been challenged at WTO as Developing countries.

(VI) Growing Protectionism

- Unilateral tariffs and trade wars
- Misuse of Phyto-sanitary measures against developing countries

(VII) Stagnation of Discussions on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Nairobi Accord. Peace-clause has been extended as an Ad-hoc mechanism

(VIII) Issues around TRIPS

- developed countries have been advocating a more strigent TRIPS-Plus
- Developing countries oppose such measures

Thus WTO is going through a period of unprecedented decline. Like minded nations can come together to rejuvenate the body.

India can play an important role in arresting the decline of WTO. It can cooperate with several ~~to~~ Developing countries to use WTO as a global legal framework for fair trade.

WTO should be reformed and in a world marred by growing de-globalisation, it is all the more important.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) पड़ोस में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC was established in 1997 via Bangkok Declaration. Its members include India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka, Thailand.

Importance of BIMSTEC

(i) Alternative to stagnant SAARC. India has bypassed Pakistan to engage with its neighbourhood

(ii) Counter Chinese influence in its neighbourhood

- eg IMT bilateral highway, BBIN corridor, Kaladan multimodal transit corridor are Indian investment in the region to counter Chinese Belt and Road

(iii) Strategic location

- Bay of Bengal region is necessary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for India's economic and naval security

- Thailand's location near Strait of Malacca, Srilanka near Palk strait are geo-politically crucial.

(iv) BIMSTEC exercise for multilateral military cooperation and capacity building

(v) BIMSTEC is a bridge to India's Act East policy.

(vi) BIMSTEC countries Myanmar and Bangladesh are needed for development for North East

(vii) Inculcate a South Asian identity based on common political and economic interests.

(viii) Recently a draft charter has been prepared to provide strategic guidance to the regional integration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limitations :-

(I) Absence of Afghanistan and Maldives reduces scope of BIMSTEC in regional integration

(II) Limited financial resources

(III) lack of coordination amongst members

- Nepal and Srilanka support revival of SAARC
- Nepal didnot participate in BIMSTEC exercise

(IV) ~~lack of~~ lack of institutional framework of economic integration like FTA

(V) Slow pace of infrastructure development.

BIMSTEC can be a complementary mechanism to stagnant SAARC. There is a need to ensure regular meetings, enough monetary support and reduce apprehensions around India's hegemony

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1524)

Name of Candidate	JAGRATI AWASTHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	972640
Center	ONLINE	Date	20/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Tenancy reforms are much needed to give a boost to the Indian agricultural sector. Comment. In this context, also discuss the significance of the Model Land Leasing Act, 2016. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए काश्तकारी सुधारों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, मॉडल भूमि पट्टा अधिनियम, 2016 के महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Tenants are those who take land on lease and undertake cultivation.

Tenancy reforms aim at evolving a strategy of lease agreement which is beneficial for both tenants and land lords.

Significance of tenancy reforms

(i) Security of tenure incentivises investment into agriculture by tenant and improve productivity

(ii) Institutional leasing arrangements with documentary evidence enable tenant to receive government welfare measures like PM KISAN, cheap loans

(iii) By bringing land to landless peasants → reduces rural poverty → prevents distress migration

(iv) the landlords can give their land on lease and go for occupational

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mobility

Model land leasing Act, 2016

(i) decide tenancy norms in mutually beneficiable terms to both landlords and tenants
(ii) Formal tenancy documents to tenants
(iii) security of tenure
(iv) check against encroachment of land by tenant and protects landowner's rights
(vi) special land tribunal for dispute resolution.

Significance

- a guideline to states to bring inter-state uniformity
- helps in land consolidation of small land holdings through tenancy
- encourage mechanisation and investment due to tenure security.

However most states have not implemented the act. Tenancy reforms can go long way in addressing agricultural productivity and rural poverty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Identify the various challenges that have restricted the entry of Indian MSMEs into the foreign market. Also mention some government initiatives that have been taken to facilitate MSME exports. (150 words) 10

विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय MSMEs के प्रवेश को बाधित करने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME के निर्यात को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

MSMEs are the infant firms which have potential to become giants of tomorrow. However their growth has been sluggish especially with regard to foreign exports.

Challenges

(i) lack of industry-academia linkage
- do not have access to innovative technology

(ii) lack economy of scale to be globally competitive

(iii) Cannot comply by quality standards in foreign markets

(iv) Compliance issues regarding registration with Commerce Ministry, supplying of multiple documents and licenses

(v) lack of financial capability to adopt best technologies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(vi) Tedious loan process

(vii) lack of skilled workforce in MSMEs due to low wages

Government initiatives

→ NIRVIK scheme for better coverage of export credit disbursement and ensure easy access to MSME exporters

→ MSME-Sampark for connecting exporters with the buyers

→ Extending TREDS scheme to MSME for availing loan

→ Merchandise Export Incentive scheme for tax credit on exports

→ Zero import duty on capital machinery used in production of export articles.

→ PSB Loans in 59 minutes portal, MUDRA scheme for easy loan

→ Udyog Aadhar for ease of compliance

MSMEs are one of the largest employers and contribute to over 50% of total exports. They must be stengthened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's march towards inclusive growth and it achieving the Sustainable Development Goals are intricately linked. Discuss. (150 words) 10
समावेशी विकास की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति और संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति जटिल रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth refers to growth with equity and sustainability refers to intergenerational equity. The two concepts are organically linked.

(i) Inclusive growth ensures that grassroot development takes place through inclusive education and heathcare. It leads to capacity development.

→ this would lead to Zero Hunger, Health for All and fulfill SDG targets

(ii) Access to infrastructure like electricity, cooking gas reduces dependence on biomass fuels.

→ reduces air pollution and conserves biodiversity

(iii) Inclusive growth leads to inclusive cities and respectable hygienic living conditions for all

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ this prevents slums, reducing pollution.

→ Sustainable cities under SDG ought to be inclusive cities

(iv) Labour intensive economic activities are usually less energy-intensive and cause lesser pollution

Eg textile, handicrafts, food processing

- thus addressing both SDG of zero poverty and inclusive growth

(v) Community participation makes growth sensitive to local demands

→ Eg fishermen are sensitive to health of ecosystem

- this leads to resilient communities and decentralised growth

Inclusiveness and sustainability go hand in hand. When all members of society are productively involved in environmental-sensitive manner, growth and development are long term.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlight the need for evolving an appropriate system of Rules Of Origin in regional trading arrangements. What steps have been taken by India recently in this regard? **(150 words) 10**

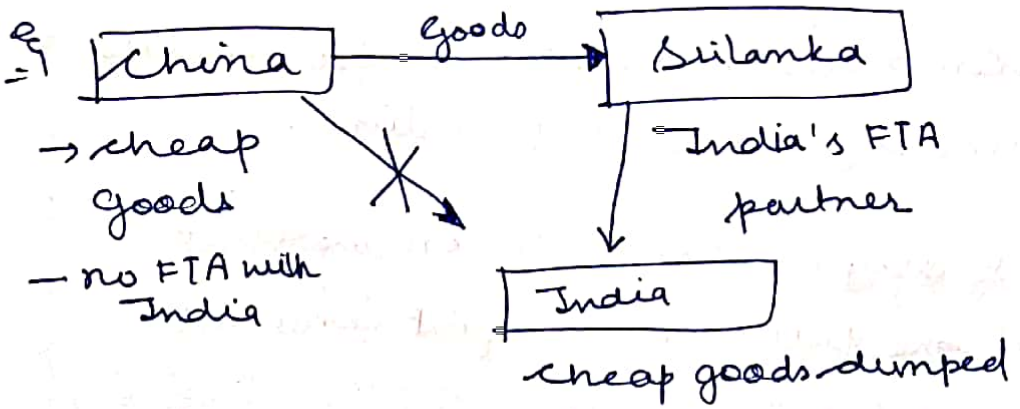
क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं में उत्पत्ति के नियमों की एक उपयुक्त प्रणाली विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Rules of Origin aim at identifying the source of imports to ensure suitable treatment as per trade agreements

Need

(i) Fulfill requirements under trade agreements regarding lower tariffs on certain countries.

(ii) Prevent dumping of cheap ~~products~~ products by re-routing them through FTA partners



This is especially meant to curb chinese dumping

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Recently the government has released CAROTAR Rules, 2020

- every importer should ensure that imported products carry ~~Rules of Origin~~ 'certificate of origin' to identify source location
- In case of violation, no FTA duty subsidy would be allowed
- Differential import duty will be paid by importer
- Exporters should also get certificate of origin tags on their products to avail benefits of duty free trade with India's FTA partners

→ E-Commerce Rules 2020 also mandate source of origin information.

Rules of Origin can help ensure that FTAs are followed in spirit and not misused by 3rd party

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. MSP regime is a creation of an era of scarcity in the 1960s. Discuss its relevance in the current era of surplus agricultural production.

(150 words) 10

MSP व्यवस्था 1960 के दशक के अभावग्रस्तता के युग का एक आविष्कार है। अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन के वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

MSP was aimed at incentivising investments into agriculture and higher farm productivity through guaranteed procurement at a fixed price.

Present Relevance in face of Surplus

(i) Protects farmers against low agricultural prices in market

(ii) Ensures recovery of input cost from sale of produce

MSP is calculated based on input cost and assured profits

(iii) Sets benchmark for market

(iv) Ensures food security by government procurement of majority grains.

(v) Helps in informed decision making since MSP is announced before cropping season.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues and limitations

(i) procurement is confined to sugarcane, rice and wheat alone
- this has distorted cropping patterns and led to shortage of pulses and oilseeds which are imported.

(ii) Despite higher production, prices do not come down and grains remain unaffordable

(iii) government procured grains are poorly stored and damaged

(iv) lack of export competitiveness due to high MSP.

Economic survey 2019-20 has suggested restructuring of MSP to suit the present needs and balance the interest of farmers and the consumers.
New farm Acts through direct farmer - buyer interface may create alternatives to MSP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the link between the recent locust attack and climate change. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में हुए टिड्डियों के हमले और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मध्य संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recent locust attacks were the worst that India witnessed since 1993. It affected the states of Rajasthan, M.P, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana

Links with climate change

(i) Positive Indian Ocean Dipole

→ warmer waters

— early rainfall leading to vegetation in desertic Rajasthan

— locust had feed on these vegetation and proliferated

(ii) Cyclones in Arabian countries coast

— swamps formation

— warm and humid temperatures favoured growth of locust

(iii) Strong Westerly winds

— helped in carrying these locust towards Indian subcontinent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Due to climate change, there is unpredictable rainfall, higher temperatures, extreme weather events like cyclones have become frequent.

Warmer temperatures in East Africa → breeding of locust

↓

Warm and moist Arabian coastlines → supported growth of locust

↓

Early monsoon and regulation in India → helped in their prolonged sustenance.

Climate change would cause multidimensional challenges and recent locust attack was but one such manifestation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the properties of Carbon Nanotubes, discuss its applications. (150 words) 10

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब्स के गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon nanotubes are nanoscale carbon compounds that have distinct physical and chemical properties.

Carbon Nanotube

- high strength and tensile ~~strong~~ resilience
- high flexibility
- chemically stable
- biodegradable
- good conductor of heat and electricity

Applications

(i) Nano conductors and use on integrated circuits

(ii) RO systems for purification

(iii) Designing bodies of spacecraft due to ~~least~~ ~~height~~ low weight to tensile strength ratio

(iv) ~~Boosting~~ Medical diagnostics tools

(v) Building of protective gear like

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

bullet proof jackets

Issues

— nano scale fear of entering respiratory tract and food chain

Department of Science and Technology has undertaken mission for development of carbon nanotube based materials.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India's domestic patent regime privileges public health over pharmaceutical industry's interests. Comment. (150 words) 10
भारत की घरेलू पेटेंट व्यवस्था औषध उद्योग के हितों पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has a novel system of patenting medical equipments and formulations to balance public health and pharmaceutical industry's interests.

favouring public health

- mechanism of compulsory licensing to ensure supply of low cost alternatives
- encourages generic medicine
- Government has power to unilaterally take decisions regarding patents

Pharmaceutical interests

- generic medicine harm the sales of branded drugs
- Compulsory licensing leads to loss of royalty payments
- Disincentivises innovation and medicine development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ However the government of India undertakes compulsory licensing only for those drugs which are critical for urgent healthcare.

→ Enables patenting rights for genuine innovations

Even WTO TRIPS allows doing away with IPR regime restrictions in the times of need to ensure public welfare.

In a country like India affordability of healthcare is a sensitive issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the arguments surrounding the idea of employing the principle of 'one border - one force' on Indian borders. (150 words) 10

भारतीय सीमाओं पर 'एक सीमा-एक बल' के सिद्धांत का उपयोग करने के विचार के चतुर्दिक व्याप्त तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India shares border with multiple nations each having its own unique geographical and strategic significance.

Different forces guard different borders

eg BSF → Pakistan and Bangladesh
ITBP → Tibet Borders of China
Assam Rifles → Myanmar border
SSB — Nepal & Bhutan border.

One Border- One force advantages

(i) Coordination in operation

- Often challenges are interlinked at border

eg India-China and India-Pak border require holistic and integrated surveillance

(ii) Efficient utilisation of resources due to optimum usage

- Utilise funds for modernisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(III) Unity of command to ensure uniform border practices

Why the idea is not feasible

(I) Geographical uniqueness and peculiar requirements

- China border – cold – ITBP should be trained to survive cold high altitude climate
- Bangladesh border – hot & warm – accordingly train

(II) Different nature of challenges

- cross border terrorism at Pakistan border
- Chinese aggression
- drugs and human trafficking at Myanmar boder

→ this requires distinct training

(III) Difficult to centralise command structure due to lack of holistic experience.

There is a need to build capabilities of different border forces and ensure coordination through regular meetings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Assess the need to create a new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service to undertake the vital tasks at Indian frontiers. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय सीमांतों पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को संपादित करने के लिए भारतीय सीमांत प्रशासनिक सेवा का एक नया संवर्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India has a long frontier with many countries and development of these regions is essential for national security.

Why a new service is needed?

→ tackling administrative challenges unique to frontiers.
- illegal migration
- checking insurgency and radicalisation
- tackle drugs and arms smuggling

→ Border Area Development
- facilitate economic growth
- enhance community participation in border management

→ a dedicated cadre of workforce to tackle challenges and ensure continuity of welfare measures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues and concerns

(i) Extra financial burden on exchequer

(ii) May create another layer of governance and lead to operational delays and ineffectiveness, role-overlap

(iii) The challenges can be tackled through existing infrastructural and systemic challenges

- training of IAS and IPS officials to tackle border related issues
- border security forces can check radicalisation and illegal trade & migration.

While development of frontiers is required urgently, a new service for this end is not a sine qua non.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The main objective of Union Budget 2020-21 is to provide "Ease of Living" to all citizens. Analyse the framework proposed in the Budget 2020-21 to achieve this objective. **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों को "ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग" (जीवन सुगमता) प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बजट 2020-21 में प्रस्तावित ढांचे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Welfare of citizens and a healthy and prosperous life for all is the ultimate objective of the governments. In this regard Budget 2020-2021 proposes a thematic framework.

Components of Ease of Living

(1) Aspirational India

1.1 Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Development

- KUSUM scheme for solar pumps and standalone units, grid connected solar pumps, etc
- Eradicate FMD and brucellosis
- Increase milk production
- Fishery extension services through Sagar Mitra

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- 'Krishi Rail' and 'Krishi Udan' for efficient transportation of perishables
- Self Help Group led village storage systems integrated with e-NAM

1.2 Wellness, Health an sanitation

- ODF+ for sustaining ODF behaviour
- PM-JAY to have more empanelled hospitals
- Expansion of Jan Aushadhi Kendra
- FIT India campaign for non communicable diseases
- TB Harega Desh Teetega to target TB

1.3 Education and skill

- Study in India programme to promote as global education hub
- EQUIP scheme for higher education

(2) Economic Development

2.1 Commerce, Investment & Trade

- strengthen MSME
- NIRVIK for exporters
- National Technical Textile Mission to access global markets

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Investment clearance cell for single window clearance.

2.2 Infrastructure

- National Infrastructure Pipeline to drive investments in PPP mode
- 100 new airports under UDAN scheme
- Corporatising atleast one major port
- Highway and railway extension
- National Gas grid extension to 27000 km

2.3 New economy

- knowledge economy for new age
- National Mission on Quantum computing

(3) Caring India

3.1 Women & Social Welfare

- Emponering Anganwadi workers through technology
- Task force to reduce IMR, MMR

3.2 Tourism and culture

- new onsite museums & maritime museum at Lothal, Gujarat

3.3 Environment and climate change

- clean air campaigns in major cities

Need to complement the framework with robust funding mechanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Several challenges are needed to be addressed to realise the full benefits of the recent agricultural marketing reforms. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
हालिया कृषि विपणन सुधारों के पूर्ण लाभों को साकार करने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently the government has launched Marketing Reforms in the form of 3 acts to enable barrier free agricultural trade and empower farmers towards better price realisation of their products.

Salient features :-

(I) Farmer Produce Trade & Commerce Act
- enable trade outside APMCs
- Reduce intermediaries

(II) Farmer Agreement on Price Assurance and farm services Act
- encourage contract farming
- assured markets to farmers and ~~enable~~ shield farmers against price fluctuations

(III) Essential Commodities Act
- remove stock limits except under extraordinary circumstances
- Incentivise investment into storage of agricultural produce.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However to achieve the intended objectives certain structural challenges need to be addressed.

(i) Small land size holding and lack of land consolidation

→ need to promote Farmer Producer Organisations to strengthen farmer's voice against private buyers

→ enable land consolidation

(ii) lack of connectivity infrastructure

→ need to integrate PM Gram Sadak Yojana with Bharatmala to ensure seamless transportation of grains

(iii) Reducing information assymetry

→ integrating private buyers with e-NAM

(iv) lack of literacy among farmers

→ vulnerable to exploitative contracts

→ SHGs and local leadership to conduct negotiations

(v) Improving Food Processing Capabilities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- need to encourage private investments

(vi) Ensuring fair and transparent dispute resolution and appointing competent workforce

(vii) Addressing concerns of farmers around MSPs and APMC

(viii) Price regulation mechanism for essential commodities to deter hoarding

(ix) Encouraging private buyers to reach to remote areas where farmers do not have viable sellers.

(x) Building infastructure related to electricity and ~~int~~ irrigation.

Systematic structural reforms need to complement the reforms to reap their full benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Multimodal transport requires multiple integrations across different modes of transportation. Substantiate. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with multimodal transportation for India? **(250 words) 15**

बहुविध परिवहन (मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट) के लिए परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के मध्य विविध रूप से एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है। पुष्टि कीजिए। भारत के लिए बहुविध परिवहन से जुड़ी चुनौतियां और अवसर क्या हैं?

Multimodal transport refers to integration of two or more modes of transport to improve effectiveness and reduce cost and time.

Multiple Integrations

(i) Building separate infrastructural capabilities

Eg extension of road network & rail network

increasing operational range of rivers through deepening the bed.

(ii) Creating nodal points for smooth change of mode

Eg cargo collection at dry ports from trucks and then sending it to inland waterways.

(iii) Need for logistical synergy

Eg cargo handling capacity of different modes should be matched

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges associated

(i) Huge infrastructural investments needed

(ii) Difficult to allocate responsibilities in case of accidents

(iii) failure of one mode can paralyse the entire transportation

(iv) Environmental challenges related to inland waterways

- dredging and deepening of channels harms fauna and flora
- noise of ships destruct navigation of fishes

(v) Need for upgrading infrastructure to handle large cargo

(vi) Rivers are not entirely navigable in their stretch

(vii) Digitisation issues at dry ports and ensuring coordination.

Opportunities

(i) Choosing optimum and most cost effective mode in a flexible

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

manner

Eg roads in hilly terrain, trains in plain region and inland waterways where it is navigable.

This would bring down cost

(ii) Scope for investment and incentivising PPP mode of implementation

(iii) Stimulus to internal trade

(iv) Reaching inaccessible areas like North East through a combination of transport routes & Kaladan project

Recently a dry port at Varanasi was operationalized connecting ~~water~~ Inland Waterway - 1 with highway network. ~~Step~~

To meet the growing logistics needs, multimodal transport can be developed by addressing various challenges. Sustainability should also be considered along with feasibility.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Though COVID-19 pandemic exposes the vulnerability of Informal sector and associated labor force in India, it also presents an opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics in the country. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हालांकि, कोविड-19 महामारी भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक और संबद्ध श्रम बल की सुभेद्यता को उजागर करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देश में औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने का एक अवसर भी प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

COVID-19 pandemic and accompanying lockdown measures led to overnight loss of livelihood for the footsoldiers of Indian economy i.e the informal labour force.

Vulnerability of Informal labour

(i) No security of tenure

(ii) lack of social security benefits

- no pension, PF or Insurance
- no maternity benefits for women

(iii) Highly vulnerable to external challenges and lack of resilience

- lack of institutionalisation and thus no benefits of government schemes

(iv) Poor working conditions

(v) lack of organisation into trade Unions and poor bargaining power

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(vi) Lack of skills and enability to find alternate employment

(vii) Most informal labour is migrant labour

- lack of local identity documents
- excluded from welfare measures such as PDS food shops, PAHAL LPG supply, etc
- children suffer from inaccess to education
- live in slums in poverty.

Opportunity to rebalance

(i) Promoting formal registeration of enterprises

- ensure flexibility of labour laws
- PM Rozgar Protsahan Yojana should be extended
- simplify compliance to rules
- Prevent harassment through inspection

(ii) Registeration of migrant labour

- providing local identity documents
- enroll in One Nation One Ration card

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Encourage MSME units through loans and tax incentives

(iv) Financial aid for self employed like petty traders and enrollment in GST Composition schemes

(v) Encouraging state-led-Union for informal workers to improve their bargaining power.
extending minimum welfare measures
- maternity benefits
- ESIC, PF, pension

(vi) Voluntary enrollment in Insurance schemes like PM Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana to protect agarst uncertainties.

Thus the fault lines have been barred open and the onus is on the government and the informal sector employers to take corrective measures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Highlight the drivers and challenges facing India's ambition to become a gas-based economy. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government recently in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के चालकों और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Gas-based economy is one fuelled by gas as the major source of energy and ensuring access to gas for all citizens to ensure growth and development

Drivers of Gas based economy

(i) Clean and environmentally sustainable
- reduces issue of air pollution
- cooking gas reduces reliance on biomass and improves health of women

(ii) low cost transportation through pipelines

(iii) To encourage investments into domestic exploration by increasing domestic demand.

(iv) Reducing regional inequalities and imbalances in access to gas for cooking and as an industrial fuel

(v) Gas-based Thermal power plants to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

replace coal based power plants

- reducing dependence on coal imports

Challenges

(i) Huge investments for laying down elaborate pipeline network for transmission and local distribution

(ii) Safety concerns in case of leakage

(iii) Dependence on imports due to limited domestic production

(iv) Difficult access in remote and hilly terrain

Steps taken by Government

(i) National Gas Grid

Budget 2020-21 aims to expand it to 27000 km.

- reducing regional imbalance
- integrating demand and supply centres

(ii) Urja Ganga Pipeline

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

supply of piped cooking gas to states of UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand

(iii) North East gas pipeline

→ Extension of Urja Ganga pipeline from Guwahati to interior regions and other states

(iv) NELP scheme for incentivising domestic exploration

(v) LIG PAHAL to increase adoption of gas fuel by people and increasing demand.

(vi) SATAT scheme to incentivise Biogas generation from waste

There is a need to engage private investments through PPP mode and ensure that safety and efficacy of the system is intact. Rational pricing mechanism must be devised to ensure feasibility.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Climate Change and the associated events endanger the marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing the vulnerability of coastal population. Examine. (250 words) 15

जलवायु परिवर्तन और संबद्ध घटनाएं तटीय जनसंख्या की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हुए समुद्री एवं तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को खतरे में डालती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Across the world, some of the most important cities are located along the coasts and the coastal regions are thickly populated. They are crucial for economic growth and trade.

However these regions are highly vulnerable to climate change and associated events

Impact on marine and coastal ecosystems

(i) Global warming has led to rise in sea level and disturbed the salinity balance

→ affects osmotic systems of marine fauna

(ii) Abnormally strong winds cause erosion of coast line

→ harm mangrove system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Warming has a detrimental effect on Coral system

- this intern affects the marine fauna residing in these systems

(iv) Ocean acidification has led to deoxygenated zones

- algal bloom
- decay of organic matter within the sub-surface
- leads to elimination of marine life and benthic plants
- harms the marine animals having shells or calcareous body

Eg Sorghum sea

(v) El-Nino and change in upwelling and downwelling patterns harms the fishes

Impact on Coastal population

(i) Salt water intrusion into fresh water resources in coastal regions
→ affects water security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Impacts livelihood of communities dependent on ocean
eg fishermen, water adventure sports, etc

(iii) Frequent cyclones have created havocs, lead to loss of lives & property

(iv) Rise in sea level due to global warming can lead to submergence of low lying areas and small Island nations.

(v) Give rise to climate refugees and subject them to exploitation

(vi) Spread of diseases due to increase in humidity

(vii) Food insecurity due to decline in fish population

(viii) Affect economic trade and investments

Government of India has launched National centre on sustainable coastal management to understand and address the various issues around coastal system and climate change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Using examples, highlight how natural ecosystems perform different hazard mitigation functions. **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, रेखांकित कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र किस प्रकार अलग-अलग संकट के शमन का कार्य करते हैं।

Nature has blessed humanity with various ecosystem services for upkeep of the living surroundings. Hazard mitigation is one such ecosystem service.

Different examples are:-

(i) Floods mitigation

→ forests act as natural check dams as they store water in their roots

→ forests prevent soil erosion, reduce sediment load and hence flooding due to heavy rains

→ Wetlands act as natural sponge for excess flood water

(ii) Cyclones and storms

– Mangrove break the speed of cyclone winds and reduce damage

→ Prevent salt water intrusion into fresh water resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) High tides and Tsunamis

→ Corals break the strength of Tsunamis and high tides

→ Mangroves also act as a shield of protection

(iv) Earthquakes

→ forests act as a natural shock absorber

→ forest and vegetation holds soil against gravity and prevent landslides

(v) Desertification

→ green belts prevent loss of soil fertility by containing the spread of desert

(vi) Reducing the impact of climate change

— Carbon sequestration controls global warming

— soils, forest and ocean help in carbon sequestration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(VII) Chemical disasters

- forests absorb the harmful air pollutants and act as a shield against spread

(VIII) Heat Wave

- forests, wetlands reduce Urban Heat Island Effect and keep temperatures low

(IX) Drought

- forests help in inducing precipitation
- wetlands help in percolation of water into ground and improve water table

Thus nature has actively provided safeguards for hazard mitigation. There is a need to conserve these shields by adopting sustainable practices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain what genome sequencing is and state the challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects. Also, throw some light on the recently launched IndiGen Project. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि जीनोम अनुक्रमण क्या है और जीनोम अनुक्रमण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में आरंभ की गई इंडिजेन (IndiGen) परियोजना पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Genome sequencing refers to deciphering the genes code in the DNA and use the information to draw a complete genetic profile of the individual.

It refers to reading the genetic make up of an organism or individual

Challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects

(i) Limited technological advancement to decipher and utilise the information

(ii) High cost

(iii) lack of trained workforce

(iv) lack of R&D support

(v) Ethical Challenges → misuse of information for stereotyping a

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

particular community for a particular genetic makeup

(VI) Data protection and privacy concerns

(VII) No institutional procedural guidelines to standardise the system

(VIII) May be misused in future for germline gene editing and designer babies.

Applications and scope of Genome sequencing

(I) Early identification of genetic diseases

Government has launched NIDAN kendra under Ummid scheme

(II) Advanced diagnostics

(III) Development of RNA vaccines

(IV) Addressing ~~microbial~~ anti-microbial resistance among bacteria by identifying resistant genes

(V) Development of modified organisms

Eg Oil eating bacteria, allelopathic plants, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indigen Project

- → launched by CSIR
- → aims at sequencing the genes of 1000 Indians belonging to different ethnic groups
- → creating genetic profiles and creating data base on different genetic carriers of diseases or specific physical features
- → Comparing genome sequencing results of patients with this data base for quick and easy diagnostic
- → aims to expand the project to entire India ~~for~~ in a phased manner
- → Enable customised health care & genetic counselling to couples to check inheritance of disease by offspring.

Genome Sequencing needs to be urgently promoted through public investments to improve the healthcare services to the people.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. India needs to avert radicalisation and societal dissention, as internal faultlines are a breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को कट्टरपंथीकरण और सामाजिक मतभेदों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आंतरिक दरारें साइबर एवं पार-राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का जनन स्थल होती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism is often systemic and structural and not sporadic and individualised. Actions at the level of society are needed to tackle the menace of terrorism.

Further cyber terrorism and transnational terrorism have made identification of sources difficult due to decentralised planning of attacks

Averting radicalisation and Societal dissention

(i) Need to check social media platforms for communal and fundamentalist content which causes radicalisation

(ii) Improving access to education to promote inclusive outlook, skilling of individuals and channelising energy into productive ~~that~~ sectors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Building social consensus on important issues

(iv) Preventing marginalisation of a particular community as relative deprivation leads to radicalisation

(v) Enhancing employment opportunities and preventing poverty to engage the people in mainstream activities and make them stakeholders in peace and stability.

However such an approach tackles the symptoms missing on the causes.

- Need to inculcate constitutional morality, spirit of secularism

- Instead of averting social dissention, learning to accomodate multiple view points and exhibit tolerance.

Further other structural measures need to be taken for keeping preventive checks :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Strengthening cyber security infrastructure to identify the early signs of radicalisation or crime
- Community policing on radical elements
- engaging with religious leaders to propagate peace & stability
- International cooperation to tackle global terrorism

Above all create an inclusive and tolerant society where everyone has opportunities of growth. Concept of Sarvodaya i.e Unity of existence can help find the fault lines and ensure peace.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Given the emerging security challenges, discuss why the establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands is being seen as an important defence reform. **(250 words) 15**

उभरती हुई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एकीकृत थिएटर कमान की स्थापना को महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

In these globalised times and a dynamic international order, the nature of security challenges is also evolving and testing the resilience of defence architectures

New age challenges for India

- → expansionist china and border issues
- String of Pearls and maritime security issues
- changing nature of warfare where air, military and navy are integratively used
- Need for swift response in times of crisis.

To tackle these challenges, government has established Integrated Theatre commands to reform defence architecture. These are brigade sized units with all 3 tri-services - navy, airforce & military

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(i) Representation from all the tri-services

- synergy of operation
- unity of command as effective coordination.
- such coordination is not possible when separate commands are followed

(ii) Swift response and mobile in nature

- small size
- flexibility of operation

(iii) Optimum utilisation of resources & sharing of ammunition

(iv) Opportunity to make the forces leaner and enhance technological standing

Issues

(i) lack of prior experience and coordination challenges due to different organisational culture

(ii) lack of strategic policy guidance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Competition regarding the command positions

(iv) Also need to integrated cyber-security officials with these theatre commands.

There is need to institutionalise coordination and synergy by making pilot units and developing suitable strategy.